NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1877.

THE GREAT WAR BEGINNING.

THE RUSSIANS ACROSS THE PRUTH. THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA REVIEWING HIS TROOPS. Russian troops yesterday crossed the Pruth by the Roumanian Railway, and occupied Jassy and Buchsrest. The latter city is the capital of Roumania, and is only 30 miles from the Danube, Yesterday, also, the Russian Embassy took down the national arms from the Legation at Constantinople, and left that city. M. Nelidoff had previously announced that diplomatic relations were at an end. The Czar reviewed part of his troops on Sunday, and made them a very warlike address. He is to hold two reviews today. The Turks have sent troops eastward from Widdin, to meet the apprehended attacks. Great Britain and Austria evince great concern, but have lone nothing important.

FIRST MOVEMENTS OF THE CAMPAIGN. PURKISH TROOPS SENT EASTWARD FROM WIDDIN-

THE RUSSIAN CONSULATE AT KARS ATTACKED-BEPARTURE OF THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY FROM

CONSTANTINOPLE, Monday, April 23, 1877. The Russian Chargé d'Affaires and the whole staff of the Russian Embassy and Consulate will leave Constantinople this evening for Odessa on the Imperial

The Grand Vizier, in a dispatch to the Prince of Rou mania relative to the concentration of Roumanian troops at Kalafat, draws attention to the provisions of the treaty of 1858, and invites the Prince to arrange with Abdul Kerim to prevent the passage of the Russian army through Roumania.

Constantinople, Monday, April 23-Evening. It is not considered probable that the Powers will offer mediation between Russia and Turkey as provided oner mediation between Russia and Turkey as provided in the eighth article of the Treaty of Paris. It is stated that the Porte would not be disposed to accept it. War is now admitted on all sides to be inevitable. LONDON, Monday, April 23, 1877.

Reuter's Telegram Company have received the follow

KISCHENEFF, Monday, April 23, 1877. The Emperor of Eussia yesterday reviewed the Ninth Army Corps at Umerinka and Birsula. Addressing the officers at the latter place, the Emperor said: "If you should encounter the every, show yourselves brave and uphold the sucient glory of your regiments. I hope the young men among you who have not been under fire will not show themselves inferior to their veteran comrades. I trust you may soon return covered with glory.' Emperor also addressed the officers of the Eleventh Cavpiry Division. He said he hoped their regiments would display the same brilliant courage as ever.

The greatest enthusiasm prevails everywhere among

the troops and people. The Emperor sleeps to-night a Tirespoi, where a review will be held on Tuesday. His Majesty afterward goes to Uugheni for another review the same day, and will return to Kischeneff about mid

the Russian CIRCULAR DELIVERED.

Renter's dispatch from Paris to-night states that Prince Orleff, the Russian Embassador, has received Prince Gortchakoff's circular announcing Russia's reasons for declaring war. He proceeded to the French Foreign Office at 2 o'clock this afternoon to communicate the circular to the Duke Decazes. The declaration of war is

The disputch of the Grand Vizier to Prince Charles of Roumania has produced a great impression. It is be heved that Roumania intends to consuit the guarantee

Ing Powers as to the course she should pursue.

Reuter's latest dispatch, dated Constantinople, April
23, night, says: M. Nelidoff and the entire staff of the Russian Embassy have left Constantinople. The Russian arms have been removed from the doors of the em bassy. Previous to his departure M. Neildoff caused a ste to be delivered to Safuet Pasha announcing the rup ture of a lomatic relations in consequence of the failure the diations which have been carried on.

A Pera dispatch to The Times announces that the Rus tian Consulate at Kars has been attacked by some disor derly Turkish soldiers. The inmates were rescued by Turkish troops after a slight affray.

A dispatch from Berlin to The Times says: "The Set

vinn acmi-official press is again exceedingly hostile Turkey demands that Seevia participate in the war."

The actual condition of the Russian money market may be gathered from the St. Petersburg Pan Slavist Journa raise a heavy foreign loan, even at a loss of 40 per cent. rather than multiply paper money indefinitely. Even new the depreciation of paper is so great and "pro gresses" so rapidly that corn has risen 4 to 6 roubles the tebetvers during the last few days. faring the last few days.
for of a loan is premature. There have been

tied until war is regarded as inevitable.

The Times's correspondent with the Turkish army states that 10,000 men from Waddin have gone eastware

The Times's Belgrade dispatch has the following "Despite the assertion of the Russian Telegraphic Agency that a perfect understanding has been arrived at between Russia and Austria relative to Eastern affairs. there can be no manner of doubt that the Austrian sem official organs which positively deny the existence of such an understanding are correct, and that Austria re

serves to itself absolute liberty of action." A dispatch from Paris to The Times says: "The occur pation of Jassy by Russian troops, which was announced for Monday, is confirmed by inter news. Every arrangement is being made to seeme their unobstructed posses sien of the Roumanian Railway."

The Russian Telegraphic Agency's telegram dated Sunday evening says the Porte calls on Servin for leave to occupy its frontier at Gladova to prevent the passage

A Vienna dispatch to The Daily Telegraph says: "At a military conference held on Saturday it was suggested that Austria should not occupy Bosnin if the tranquillity of Servia was certain. If Servia shows the slightest ten dency to insurrection, it is probable that the Austrian ampy will at once cross the frontier." The same dispatch states that a messenger bearing Prince Gortchakoff's cir-

cular has arrived there.

The Duily News's Vienna dispatch says: "Every day it becomes more certain that the project of an Austrian oc-cupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina is frequently being sidered in leading circles. This, together with a possible more or less extensive mobilization, and the event ual necessity of considerably strengthening the garrison on the Roumanian border of Transylvania, have been discussed in military councils. No dates, however, have

The Neue Freie Presse, which has hitherto opposed the occupation of any part of Turkish territory by Austfia, now declares it to be unavoidable, and says: "The moment is very near for such a counter movement."

Prince Milan has received Gen. Fadayeff, the Russian Pau-Slavist, in audience. Fighting in the Miridite coun try is suspended. The Turks are unable to advance because of the badness of the roads and want of supplies. Two thousand sick are in the hospitals at Scutari. Gen.

Tchernsyeff has left Paris for Kischeneff. EUSSIAN TROOPS IN BUCHAREST.

In the House of Commons this afternoon the Hon. Robert Bourke, Under Secretary for the Foreign Department, in reply to a question by Mr. Forster, said a telegram from Mr. Layard had just been received, announcing that the Russian Chargé d'Affaires had been instructed to suspend relations with Turkey; also a telegram from the Consul at Bucharest announcing that a small detachment of Russian troops reached Bucharest this morning.

St. Peteseurg, Monday, April 23, 1877. It is believed that the Czar and the Empress will reside during the war principally at Illinsk, near Moscow. But the Czar will probably return to St. Petersburg from Kischeneff before taking up his residence at Illinsk.

The reports in some newspapers that special measur have been taken against American vessels on account of the transport of war material to Turkey are contradicted in official quarters. It is added that Russia's relations with America are excellent, and that any disturbance of them is carefully avoided.

THE PROPOSED TURKISH MISSION.

The Russian Telegraph Agency, commenting on newspaper rumors that the Porte intends to dispatch a mission to Kischeneff, says endeavors had been made at Constantinople to induce the Turks to send such a misaion, but the Turks, in view of the vote of the Chamber, were not in position to make any serious offer. Mere courtesy would not meet the requirements of the present state of affairs, and Russia could not consent to take part in a comedy. Turkey's only object in sending a mission would be to act a conciliatory part in order to throw apon Russia the responsibility of war, and perhaps to

attribute to her the odious intention of territorial ag-

THE MONTENEGRINS MOVING. CATTARO, Monday, April 23, 1877. The Montenegrin troops are in motion again. Gen. Vukovitch has occupied Krstac and has received a reënforcement of 8:0 men from Zubei. The Turks threaten to force the Dugo Pass. Another detachment of Montene

Jassa, Monday, April 23, 1877. The Prefect, magistracy, and clergy of this town have gone to Kischeneff to greet the Czar in the name of the Prince of Roumania.

Prince Henry VII. of Reuss, formerly German Embassador at St. Petersburg, had been appointed Embassador at Constantinopie.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 24, 1877. The Standard's dispatch from Constantinople says Prince Gortchakoff's circular, containing Russia's ultimatum, has been presented to the Porte. An immense crowd witnessed the removal of the Russian arms from

TENOR OF THE RUSSIAN CIRCULAR. The Standard's correspondent at Vienna says "the Russian circular note, which has arrived there, censures Safvet Pasha's recent note rejecting the proto which it draws the conclusion that Russia finds herself inder the necessity of proceeding single-handed in order to realize the wishes of Europe. ntatives abroad are instructed to declare verbally that Russia, although compelled by the course of events to take energetic measures, only intends to obtain guarantees for thorough compliance with the demands of the Great Powers, resolved upon in various conferences for the improvement of the condition of the Christians.

Russia is not desirous of territorial aggrandizement." Gen. Milutine, Minister of War, and Adjutant-General Prince Dolgorouki accompanied the Czar to Kischeneff. The Imperial suite consisted of 300 persons. The military attachés of the Austrian and German Embussles followed of their own accord in the next train from St. Petersburg.

THE EMPEROR'S ADDRESS VERY WARLIKE. A fuller report of the Czar's speech at Birsula shows that he spoke much more as if war was determined upon than the first summary would convey. The Emperor began with the words: "Before your departure I give you my blessing," and closing, said to the officers, od-by, gentlemen?" and to the men, "Farewell, my

THE BOUMANIAN RAILWAY MENACED. After the passage of the Pruth by the Russians Abdul Kerim will send a large force of Circassians to destroy

The rumor is revived of Count Andrassy's impending resignation. This, however, is emphatically dealed in well-informed quarters, and it is stated that Andrassy is no longer opposed to military measures, if needed for the protection of Austria's interests.

A later disputch from Vienna to The Standard an unces that the Russian army will commence its march Roumania on Wednesday. The Russian naval authoriles have suspended navigation between the Crimea and

The Berlin correspondent of The Standard reports that Russia has promised the Prince of Roumania independence and a royal title.

THE BUNGARIANS DISTRUSTFUL. The Standard's Pesth special represents that Russia is anxious to enter into a formal engagement with Austria o renounce all projects of annexation in Turkey or on the Danube, as well as the idea of the eventual forma-tion of new Slave States under Russian protection. People in Pesth distrust Russia's assurances. Prepare People in Pesth distract Russia's assurances. Prepara-tions are making there to mobilize the Austro-Hungarian rany, so that the country may be ready for any emer-gency. Tarkey has bought large quantities of timber in Transylvania for bridges over the Danabe.

ITALY AND THE WAR.

Rome, Monday, April 23, 1877. The Ministry, replying to the interpellations n the Chamber of Deputies, have made important technications relative to the policy of Italy. Official reports summarize these declarations to the following effect: Italy has emerged from the negotiatious free from any special engagement and holding excellent reations with all the Powers. Italy was ready to resume her work of pacification as soon as circumstances permitted. She was resolved to preserve the independence and neutral character of her policy. Renying more particularly to the question whether the Indian Government intended to take any military measures, the Maistry declared that notating had been decided. The Government would take no step without previously giving

ENGLAND AND THE SUEZ CANAL. LOSDON, Monday, April 23, 1877.

There is a ramor in the lobby of the House of Commons to-night that the Government has resolved to send a fleet to the Suez Canal, and that the Earl of meticld has visited the Ocean to obtain He Majesty's sanction.

THE AMERICAN FLUET WATCHFUL. VILLEFRANCHE, Monday, April 23, 1877.

The United States steamer Vandalia sailed for Constantincole on Saturday. The remainder of the American fleet goes to Smyrna and the Syrian coast im-

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

GEN. BURRIEL TO BE PUT ON TRIAL. LONDON, Monday, April 23, 1877.

In the House of Commons this afternoon in reply to a question by Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke, Mr. Bourke said Spain had promised to try Gen. Burriel of the Virginius massacre notoriety, and that the trial had been delayed on account of the non-receipt of papers

EAST INDIAN CALAMITIES.

LONDON, Menday, April 23, 1877. A serious outbreak of cholera has occurred in Akyab, Bengal. Twenty-five per cent of the small European population died in 30 hours. A Calcutta tele gram says that it is apparent that the famine shows traces of approaching the worst point, but there is good reason to hope that the maximum distress may be less severe than was auticipated.

PROTECTION IN GERMANY.

LONDON, Monday, April 23, 1877. A Berlin dispatch to The Post says it is reported that Herr Camphausen, Prussian Finance Minis ter, has declared he will resign if Prussla's proposal for a retaliatory and partially protective tariff on certain kinds of foreign fron and steel and fron and steel goods is defeated in Parliament. Nevertheless it is believed that the motion will be defeated by a small impority.

WEST INDIAN NOTES.

HAVANA, April 23 .- The English steamer from St. Thomas has arrived with advices to the 17th inst. Santo Domingo dates to the 9th say President Bacz is fast losing his popularity. He has recently ar-rested four generals on mere suspicion, and issued a deeree ordering duties payable in cash. This decree has eree ordering duties payable in cash. This decree has paralyzed trade, merchants hitherto having been accustomed to pay part of the duties in Government bonds. Considerable uneasiness is felt in regard to relations with Hayri. It is estimated that the tobacco crop will yield 150,000 ecroons, being the largest crop ever raised. Rumors are in circulation that Samana Bay will be leased to Germany, but they are not credited. Kews from Hayti to the 11th says peace prevails. The coffee crop is finished.

THE CANADIAN RAILWAYS.

Toronto, April 23.—A special cable dispatch to The Globe from London, 21st inst., says: "The Grand Trunk half-yearly report, published to-day, shows a gross decrease of £130,000. This is attributed to the competition of American lines for traffic to the seaboard, the loss of local traffic, and the deficient burvest. The board ioss or local traine, and the deficient burvest. The board is engaged in negotiations with the Great Western for settling the future relations of the companies. If an acreement is finally arrived at before the Soah of April, it will be reported at the meeting; if not the Secting will be adjourned, when the directors will exhibit an ultimate statement."

FOREIGN NOTES.

Paris, April 23.-M. Thomson (Gambettist), has been elected to the Chamber of Deputies for Con-

Lendon, April 23.-A Dublin telegram says: " Denis Dowling Mulcahy, who was imprisoned for com-plicity in the Fenian conspiracy, has been invited to con-

passed which imposes a duty of 20 per cent on readymade clothing and manufactures of wool, and 13 per cent ad valorem daty on articles generally not subject to a specific duty. A bounty of five per contum is allowed on the original cost of hemp, flax, cotton, and wool im-ported and manufactured into merchanaise.

ATTEMPT AT SMUGGLING THWARTED.

B. G. BEAN'S COLLUSION WITH CUSTOM-HOUSE OFFI-CIALS-CAPT. BRACKETT'S SEIZURE OF SILKS-THE GOVERNMENT SUCCESSFUL IN A SUIT FOR CONDEMNATION.

FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. TRENTON, N. J., April 23 .- A case of especial importance, not only on account of the notoriety of the defendant and the amount at sinke, but from the disclosures made of practices that have been carried on in the Inspector's department of the Custom-house, has been on trial here in the United States District Court, before Judge Nixon, since April 17. The case is that of the United States against nine trunks and one bag, containing silks, &c., valued at \$16, 500, and selzed by Charles N. Brackett, special agent of the Treasury, at the Cunard dock, Jersey City, April 17, 1874. The present is the second trial of the suit brought for the condemation of the property. At the former trial legal questions were brought up, involving the construction of the act of Congress of July, 1866, concerning smuggling, and also of certain sections of the act of March 2, 1799. The statute known as the Molety act, which abolished the system of moletics and required that a fraudulent intent should be proved before forfeiture could be incurred, was passed ue 22, 1874, while the former trial was in progress. At that trial the question of fraud was submitted to : jury, which disagreed, and the court holding against the Government on the legal questions involved, a verdict was rendered for the claimant.

United States District-Attorney A. Q. Keasbey carrie the case to the United States Circuit Court on a writ of error, and Judge Strong of the United States Supreme Court reversed the rulings of Judge Nixon. A new trial was ordered, and the case again came up before Judge Nixon last Tuesday. Ex-Judge, Fullerton and Messrs. Stanley, Erown, and Clarke appeared for the delense, and the prosecution was conducted by District-Attorney Keasbey. The witnesses examined were Capt. Brackett, Henry S. Jackson, and J. A. Van Orsdale for the Government, and B. G. Bean, the claimant of the goods, and Messis. Livingston and Waldo, formerly Custom-house Inspectors, for the defense. A summary of the evidence, which presents an interesting story, is here given:

In 1874 Barzillal G. Beau, in connection with Miss Muligun, was known as the fashtenable male dressmaker of New-York. In March of that year he went to London for the purpose of buying silks and other goods for his trade, making purchases to the amount of \$16,500. The goods as ordered were sent to his hotel in paper parcels and were afterward placed in second-hand trunks, some of them bearing the initials of former ones. The nine trunks were afterward sent to the steamer Russia and put upon the manifest as passenger's baggage. In the mean time a partial knowledge of his fraudulent scheme came to the knowledge of the department in New-York. Henry Jackson overheard a conversation in a hotel there giving an inkling of the object of Bean's visit to En gland, and showing that arrangements had been made to smuggle \$20,000 worth of silks into this made to smuggle \$20,000 worth of silks into this country through collusion with inspectors. Capt. Brackett and Officer Fideau awaited the arrival of the steamship at her dock, determined to expose the fraud. In Bean's stateroom were found one trunk and a bag. These were passed to the dock, and soon other trunks were placed beside them, marked "passed" by Inspector Waldo. They were noved down the dock for delivery, when they were selzed by order of Capt. Brackett. Mr. Fenn stated that Brannad Howelt, then Deputy Sarveyor, who was in charge of the Custom-house Inspectors, boarded the steamshin in the Lower Ray; he informed Mr. Howell that he had trunks containing merchandise, and was told to wait. Howelt, upon the arrival of the ship at the dock, told him he would have to be scarciaed, as he had ascertained that Capt. Brackett was watching him. Bean, fearing arrest, escaped by the forward gangway of the ship, and hastily left the dock, only to learn the next day of the selzare of his goods. Capt. Brackett testified that when he ordered the selzare Howell took him aside and begoed him to desist, saying that he was interested in them. He inelsted that he mast find the goods, when Inspector Livingston came to him, and asked him to be content with selzing two trabies, and to meet him that afterneon at the St. Cond Rotel, where it would be worth \$2,000 to him. Capt. Brackett persisted, however, and Howelt and Livingston finding him firm said there, were now trables, and asked him to the content with selzing two trabies, and the maked him to economy and the strange two trabies, and the maked him to be content with selzing two trabies, and the maked him to be content with selzing two trabies, and the maked him to be content with selzing two trabies, and the maked him to be content with selzing two trabies, and the maked him to be content with selzing two trabies, and the proposed to the make some \$2,000 in that way. There was a semistance of consent, and Livingston pointed out the nine trunks, which were immediately sel country through collusion with inspectors. Capt.

conraged, promising to continue the suit until a vertice was gained, as he was positive that the suit until a vertice remember was a just one. Neither Howell nor taylogston is at present connected with the customs service, both having been removed soon after these facts were grought to public attention.

LOUISIANA AFFAIRS.

NICHOLLS'S LEGISLATURE STILL INCREASING-JUDGE H. M. SPOFFORD FOR SENATOR.

New-Orleans, April 23.—The following Republican members presented themselves at the bar of the House to-day and were sworn in: Messrs. Kenting and Brown of Caddo, Dinkgrave of Madison, Hill of Ascension, Gray of St. Mary, Magletre of Ayogelles, Brown of Jefferson Thomas of Bossler, and Grocien of Alglers. Mr. Dinkgrave, speaking for a number of his associate and himself, said they considered it their duty to follow the majority of their colleagues, but not to surrender their principles; they yielded to force of circumstances and would cooperate in any measure for the good of the was returned from West F-liciana by the board, was read

was returned from West Feliciana by the board, was read and received. There are now absent from the House four Republican members, and from the Senate three. Gov. Packard remains in the State House.

Judge H. M. Spofford was nominated to-day by the Democratic enucus for United States Senator. In an interview yesterday, Judge Spofford said the policy of President Hoyes as outlined in his magnitud address, and his official section since he was declared President by constitutional authority had mot his hearty appropriation, and, said he, "so long as he stands separety up to that policy he will have my humble support.

We seminated to the stands of the sta

WASHINGTON, April 23 .- Ex-Gov. Warmoth telegraphed to a friend in Washington to-day that Gov. Packard would vacate the St. Louis Hotel directly after the removal of the troops at noon to morrow.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

CINCINNATI, April 23.—The Indianapolis club was efeated by the Cincinnatis here to day by a score of 6 to 4. MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 23.—The Alabama Daily

DETROIT, Mich., April 23.—Intelligence has been PHILADELPHIA, April 23.—In the game of oas all play d here to day between the Hardord-Brooklyn tean and the Athletic Cine, the former won by a score of 8 to 2.

TRENTON, N. J., April 23.—A struck jury has been reduced in the case of the state against the bentamen of Scor, at treasurer. The case will be tried in May. The State PORT HENRY, April 23 .- The report of an acci-

dental explosion at Mineville on Saturday lest is erroreous Part of the blast which falled on Timesday, because of the arow storms, which damaged the electric wires, was fired, but no nourry was done to the visitors' stand. o many was done to the manors among MAGARA FALLS, April 23.—Local passengers are one crossing the Suspension Fridge, and through passenger mine will be run via Clifton on and after the 25th met, the ridge having been thoroughly exactled and tested by a card of engineers, who pronounce he safety to be unquestion-

plicity in the Fenian conspiracy, has been invited to contest the scal for Tipperary, made vacant by the death of the Hon. William O'Callagian. It is expected that he will compty."

HALIFAX, April 23.—The Newfoundland Legislature is still in session. A tariff bill has been of the appear is set for the May Term, 1878.

WASHINGTON

MR. WADE'S OUTBREAK.

HIS LETTER BASED ON A PERVEFTED IDEA OF HAYES'S POLICY-A CURIOUS HISTORICAL INCI-DENT-WADE FOR DICTATOR. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, April 23 .- Ward Lamon, one of Mr. Lincoln's biographers and formerly Marshal of the District, has told President Hayes that he is apparently earrying out the exact policy which Mr. Lincoln would have adopted had his life been spared. Mr. Lamon, in commenting on Benjamin Wade's letter assailing the President, said it reminds him of the manifesto prepared by Mr. Wade and Winter Davis in 1864, when the greater portion of the Republicans in both branches of Congress were arrayed against Mr. Lincoln and his policy. Mr. Lamon, who from his peculiar relations to Ar. Lincoln, had special opportunities of knowing the political secrets of that day, says that a definite conspiracy was formed by the Republican Congressional opposition to Mr Lincoln to depose him from the Presidency on account of dissatisfaction with his policy, and to place in the White House as dictator either Benjamin Wade himself or Gen. Fremont. This conspiracy failed owing to the inability of the conspirators to adjust the differences

between the friends of Mr. Wade and Gen. Fremont. A

written memorandum of this compact was prepared at the

time, and a copy of it was in the possession of Mr. Chase,

and was shown to Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Chase was soon after

appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

The President had expressed an opinion on Benjamin Wade's letter before it was published. The letter was read by a great many people in this city and its equients or offended. He said that Mr. Wade is an old man and disappointed possibly in some respects, but that he be-lieves if he could talk with Mr. Wade for half an nour he Wade is no more anxious to secure the constitutional and legal fruits of emancipation than President Hayes. The President has not turned the colored people over to the mercies of the most malignant enemies of their race, but, on the contrary, has made these old-time masters the professed friends of that race, and bound them to friendship by pledges and guarantees to which a whole party and whole States are committed. The President's policy has given the colored people a pledge of protection which

They are annoyed that the pledges and the platform, which have been generally useful before election, are now to be fulfilled and maintained. President Hayes was elected to conduct the Government and not to hake another government. He is going to do it. The interest of President Hayes is in this Administration, and not in any future one. Accordingly he is going to carry out his pledges. Whatever thunder there can be in the present Southern policy, it is not the thunder of those keyabilicans who oppose it. Moreover,' added the gentleman, "the present Administration cannot be blamed for net protecting the negroes at the last election. It cannot be charged that they will not be protected at the next election. Meanwhile what Administration has ever secured more assurances of the protection of the next election. Meanwhile what Administration has ever secured more assurances of the protection of the next election. He was amendments to the Constitution, than President Hayes has in the last month. The negroes heretofore have had only Republican help to protect theman their political rights and privileges. They now have pledged to that object the united Democratic party in the States of South Carollina and Louisiana. The Administration has not destroyed the Republican party South, as Mr. Wade declares it has done. President Hayes found carpet-bagism dead at the text of the last Administration has not declares in has done. President Hayes found carpet-bagism dead at the decrease of the new. Carpet-baggism has not been killed by Mr. Hayes. It was dead before.

RANDALL'S FOLLOWING. EMPLOYES OF THE HOUSE WORKING FOR BANDALL

-EFFECT OF HAYES'S POLICY ON HIS CHANCES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, April 23 .- The combinations among the Democrats for organizing the next House are rapidly assuming shape. It is quite evident that the settling down to the conviction that Mr. Randall will have the greatest strength for Speaker. On this necount Mr. Thompson, the Sergeant-at-Are s, Mr. Adams, the apparently mustering their forces to belo Mr. Randall. Mr. Thompson, the Sergeant-at-Arms, is opposed to Mr. Sayler for Speaker because, if the latter succeeds, Onio cannot hope for a second officer of the House. In short, all employes seeking a second term feel that their chances will be best if they support Mr. Randall, and many of them are trying to commit friends to work for the relection of the their friends to work for the resection of the whole force of old officers. In regard to a break among the Democrats, which some Administration Republicans have hoped for, Mr. Raudall's friends feel confident that it cannot be secured, and they claim to have such information as to convince them that there will be serious defection among Southern Republicans, and that this will crimic the Administration candidate much more mation is to convince them detection among Southern Republicans, and that this will cripple the Administration candidate much more than any desettion of Democrats will cripple Mr. Rudaill. The latter's fricads assert that their correspondence with Southern members leads them to cancinde that, while there will be much Democratic support on the floor of the House for all measures which President Rayes deems of importance to all him in carrying out his policy, they are not expected to go so far as to surrender their party advantage and eitherately vete the toese into the absolute control of the Republicans.

THE NEXT IMPORTANT WORK. CIVIL SERVICE REFORM-PRESIDENT HAYES PRE PARING TO TAKE HOLD OF IT VIGOROUSLY. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

Washington, April 23 .- Now that the Southern controversies are fully and satisfactorily settled, the Administration will give its attention to the second great question of reform to which the President committed bimself in his letter of acceptance, and subse quently in his inaugural address, namely, the reform of the civil service. Some steps in this direction have already been taken by members of the Cabinet, but the President has been unable, on account of the pressure of other duties, to give much personal attention to the subject. He is now prepared to do so, and has already taken steps to possess himself of all the information within reach relating to this matter. The subject of general reform will be discussed at the Cabinet meetings,

and the practical deads of the departments.

Of course the exact currect of the changes to be made in each department will depend largely on the organization of the eivil service as it now exists, the standard largely harder is some content of the content of the evil service as it now exists, the standard large larges is some content of the evil service as it now exists, the standard large larges is some content. dard being higher in some departments than in others, and also upon the personal ideas of the members of the Cabinet under whom the changes are to be made. The Cannet under whom the changes are to be made. The Administration appreciates the difficulties that are likely to arise in carrying out genuine reforms in the civil service and the opposition which it will have to encounter. It does not expect to make a revolution in a day or a month, but does hope to effect some marked improvements in a very short time.

COMPLIMENTS FOR HAYES. NUMBROUS CONGRATULATIONS ON THE SCCCESS OF HIS POLICY-A CALL FROM ALEX, H. STEPHENS.

Washington, April 23,-Alex. H. Stephens rode out to-day for the first time for several months, his bealth being very much maproved. He first called upon ex-Speaker Randall and Mr. Adams, the Clerk of the Hour of Representatives, and thence proceeded to the Executive Mansion, where he sent up his card to the President, regretting that he was too lame to leave his carriage to personally pay his respects to him. The Pres-cert returned answer that he would see Mr. Stephens, and accordingly came to his carriage for that purpose Mr. Stephens, after the introduction by friends who accompanied him, said that he was glad to see the President pursuing such a course as will bring together the discordant elements of the Il bring together the discordant elements of any untry into harmony, and that all the President has to la to perform his duty to produce that desirable result. the President in reply retnarked that it was his purpose, well as mis duty, to pursue the course he deems best to that the interests and harmony of the entire country, with the time had come when every effort should be seche the interests and marmony of the three the thinking the time had come when every effort should be made to that end. He expressed his pleasure in making the acquaintance of Mr. Stephens, and that gentleman reciprocated the exceptiment. President Hayes has received many personal calls of congratulation on the success of his peace policy taus far, and numerous letters and telegrams to the same effect from both Republicans and Democrats in all parts of the country.

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. GOOD HEALTH AMONG FARM CATTLE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 23, 1877. Reports relative to farm animals, as received at the Department of Agriculture, show general exemption from diseases among cattle with few exceptions and a more than average healthfulness and thriftespecially in the region north of the 36th degree of latitude. In the milder region, where shelter is not provided, emaciation and death are not infrequently reported. In one county in Georgia (Taylor), 150 of a herd

8f 500 were lost. From the Alleghanies to the Great Plains not exceeding seven per centum of the returns in-dicate low condition. Cases of pleuro-pneumonia have dicate low condition. Cases of pleuro-pneumonia have occurred in Burlington. N. J., Baltimore, Md., and Camberland. Penn. Cases of abortion are seed treed through the dairy districts in no greater numbers than usual. Losses are reported in the South from diseases resulting from measma and lack of nutrition. Such cases vary from 2 to 20 per centum in contice of the Gulf States, and from 5 to 25 per centum in certain countries in Texas. No prevalent disease is reported among horses. Mild forms of catarrhal disease with occasional cases of lung fever are reported from Northern latitudes, and from the South more frequent mention of similar and local losses from blind staggers and less frequent loss from glanders, and in the Missisppi Valley a few cases of charbon. Sheep are keyerally in good condition. In Southern California flocks are dying from drouth, and in some places are sold to go to regon and Newala for 37 cents per head. The losses of swine have been very heavy in the West and South, particulars of which will be given in another report.

AMERICAN BONDS IN HIGH FAVOR. The daily cable dispatch, received by the Secretary of the Treasury, announcing the market rate of the 4½ per cent bonds in London reported it to-day as from 193½ to 193¾. The price of these bonds according to the English method of quotation is about 103, and is to the English method of quotation is about 103, and is the lowest price at which they could be sold with exchange exactly at par. The sales of the 4½ per cent bonds, though not as great as before the excitement caused by the impending European war, still continue. There is every reason to be encouraged at the present state of American credit abroad. The sale of the 4½ per cent bonds will be continued until the price realized is such as to show that 4 per cents could be sold at par. Then the 4½ per cents will be withdrawn and 4 per cents offered in their place.

CUSTOM-HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

Mr. Robinson, Assistant Solicitor of the Treasury, who was recently appointed one of the commission to examine into the New-York Custom-house manage ment, left Washington to-night for New-York, where he will be joined by Lawrence Turner of that city, also of Hoves if he could talk with Mr. Wade for half an hour he could convince him that the sentiments expressed in the latter's letter are based upon an entire misconception of the policy of the Administration. It is certain that Mr. Wade is no more anxious to secure the constitutional and

WASHINGTON NOTES. WASHINGTON, Monday, April 23, 1877.

A letter from the Internal Revenue Commi Greensborough, N. C., alinding to the arrest of internal revenue officers in that State, says: "Of course, revenue agents and their assistants come here as strangers and cannot give ball for appearance in State courts or take any steps to defend themselves. There is no doubt the Democrated Judges have determined to hold the act for the transter of causes to the Federal court unconstitu-tional, and hereafter hold and punish revenue officers and marshals who make seizures and arrests."

Last night a number of gentlemen organized "The Mrs. R. B. Hayes Temperance Society." given in compliment to that lady owing to her recently declared disapprobation of farnishing whose at State dinners. The Dashaway Temperature society passed a resolution congratedrating the President and Mrs. Playes upon the temperance reform established at the Executive

Mr. Tometa, representing the Educational department of Japan, has arrived in Washington, and called upon

Ex-President Grant and Mrs. Grant arrived here from Harrisburg to-night and joined Mr. and Mrs. Sartoris at Willard's Hotel.

A TRIAL FOR HERESY.

CHARGES AGAINST THE REV. JOHN MILLER TO BE REPORTED TO THE NEW-BRUNSWICK PRESBYTERY

PRINCETON, N. J., April 23 .- The meeting of se New-Branswick Presbytery was begun this morning at Princeton, N. J. The chief topic of interest was the charges against the Rev. John Miller. These charges were to be based upon certain expressions in a bo written by him and entitled "Questions awakened by the Bible," which have been looked upon by some

of the members of the Presbytery as herefical. These passages which have been particularly noticed

to the Divine Being wince, into no various as the St. R. Mehn critically examined."

At the meeting of the Presbytery at Flemington, N. J., about two weeks ago, a committee of three, of which Dr. Metill was chairman, was appointed to prepare and table charges against the Rev. John Miller. It was reported this morning that Dr. Patton of Chicago, Ill. Whis had been one of the leaders in the late arradgament and prospecultion of Prof. Swing, had been consulted in the case also and had advised the committee in regard to their course.

the case are an interest of Lawreneeville, N. J., the their course.

The Rev. D., Gosman of Lawreneeville, N. J., the Moderator of the Presbylery, amounced that the report of the committee on the charges to be tabled against the Rev. Job. Alliller won't be made the first order of business trained attely after the recess. Considerable routine business was transacted and the asaul reverse for dinor was taken. At 2:30 p. m. the Presbylery reassembled was taken. At 2:30 p. m. the Presbytery reassembled and the report of the committee was called for. It was then stated that Dr. McGill had not been able to devote the necessary time to the matter, and that no report could be made until 90-clock to-morrow morning.

Dr. Duffield said that he was auxious to have the matter closed, and presented a resolution that charges of hereay should be preferred against Mr. Miller, and dividing the charges into specifications with quotations from his book.

hereay should be prefetred against are an echarges into specifications with quotations from his book.

Mr. Miller said: "I will not at any stage of the proceedings avail myself of any informality that the Presbytery may have been guilty of he answering that the Presbytery may have been guilty of he answering these charges. I desire a brotherly investigation. Nevertheless the whole proceedings are out of order, for they make the Presbytery which should be my shelter and protection, my prosecutor and judge. I promise to prove that the Presbytery is out of order, and if I wanted to get it into trouble my best course would be to sit still and let it proceed in the course it is now pursuing. I want an honest trial, and so help me God, I small not avail myself of any irregularity or quilble to save myself from any just decision. It I can prove that all the action of this committee is out of order I will also prove that the very appointment of such a committee is out of order." The moderator interrupted the speaker saying: "The committee already has been appointed and the question is when it shall report."

Mr. Miller continued, saying that he did not deserve the action of Dr. Duffield, when the Inoderator declared that Dr. Duffield's resolution was out of order and that there was no question before the Presbytery Mr. Miller them sat down, and the time for hearing the report of the cummittee to bring the charges was fixed at 9 o'clock to-morrow moraling. The Presbytery then went on with the examination of candidates for ordination.

CONGRESSMAN MULLER'S INTENTIONS.

HE DOES NOT PROPOSE TO RESIGN. A TRIBUNE reporter called on Nicholas Mul-

r yesterday, and asked him if he had decided to resign his position as representative in Congress in favor of David Dudley Field or any one clsc. Mr. Muller copiled that he had stated some time ago to the corress of dects of THE TRIBUNE at Washington that he should not resign. When asked if he had changed his resolution at the suggestion or personsion of any persons hes 14 "Some of my Democratic friends here and desire that I should remecratic friends here did desire that I shown to at I intend to stand by my constituents. I was I by a large majority, and I think it is my duty to by them.

science to a large indicative, and I think it is my day to stand by them."

"Then the gentleman who would like to go to Congress in your pince will have to wait until the next election I'.
"He will have to wait to the end of my term; I have no intention of resigning."
Controller Kelly, in conservation with a Tribune reporter yesterday, said that he had met Mr. Muller accidentally in the morating, and Mr. Muller fold him that certain rouninest politicans had approached him on the corresponding of his office of representative in Congress in favor of Mr. Field, and that he had replied that he was very unwilling to do so. The people of his district hed elected him to represent them in Congress, and it was a compliment for which he was very grateful. He esteemed it a nigh honor, and had no wish to be releved from the service. He esteemed it a sign aross, here of rom the service.

It was reported yesterday that overtures had been made to Mr. E ckhoff, Congressman-elect from Mayor Ely a old district, to induce into to retire in the interest of Mr. Field, but he peremptorily refused.

MR. BLAINE'S DENIAL OF AN ABSURD STORY.

James G. Blaine was in the city yesterday, and when inquiry was made of him as to the California statement that he has prepared and intends to introduce resolutions at the next session of Congress expressing doubts of Mr. Hayes's election, and proposing a new consideration of the question by the tribunal to consist of the Chief-Justices of all the States, said: "There is not the slightest foundation for the story. I have already telegraphed that it is the invention of a lunatic or an idiot. It cannot be possible that anybody is ass enough to believe it."

DEATH OF LUTHER C, CLARK. Luther C. Clark, the senior member of the

m of Clark, Dodge & Co., bankers, at No. 51 Wall-st., died resterday at his residence on Gramercy Park. Mr. Clark was born in Western Massachusetts, and at the time of his death was 62 years of age. About 35 years ago he founded with others the banking-house of Clark Brothers in St. Louis. Later he became connected with the firm of E. W. Clark, Dodge & Co. of this city. He was one of three brothers who during many years have been remarkable for their success as brokers and bankers in Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, and St. Louis. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

ALBANY.

THE OMNIBUS BILL. DEBATE IN THE ASSEMBLY-ORDERED TO A THIRD READING BY A VOTE OF 50 TO 37.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

ALBANY, April 23 .- The Omnibus bill was

pushed a long way toward launching as a law by the Assembly to-night, it having been ordered to a third reading. This result was reached, however, only after a three hours' debate of a decided one-sided nature, the Democrats from New-York making nearly all the speeches, which were obviously made merely to kill me, or with the idea that the outside public would believe that a stabborn resistance to the passage of the bill had een made if it wast eported that many words were uttered egainst it. Mr. Ga vin moved that the section regarding the Fire Department be stricken out. The constant interference with New-York was demoralizing the public service. All that the people of New-York asked was to be let alone. If this was done the public officials would reduce salaries without starving anybody. Mr. Langthe tax-payers, and that the section ought not to be amended. Mr. Purdy moved, as an amendment, that Mr. Perly's name be inserted instead of his title," President of the Fire Department." Mr. Grady said that the office was given to Mr. Perley because he accidentally hapbeen suggested by the people of New-York that they thought one fire commissioner was enough. Mr. Spinola also argued that one commissioner was insufficient; the people were not in favor of the bill, but the office-seekers vere. Mr. Mitchell was also of the opinion that there should be more than one commissioner. Mr. Strahan greatly due to Mr. Perley, and that in his opinion neither of the amendments ought to be adopted. neither of the amendments ought to be adopted.

Both were then rejected by a large vote. Mr. Cozans subsequently offered an amendment, giving the Mayor power to appoint a commissioner, to hold office for two years and have sole control of the department. This was also rejected. The bill was then reported from the Committee of the Whole to the Assembly, whereupon Mr. Ush moved that the ordered to a third reading. The motion was adopted by a vote of 50 to 37, as follows [Republicans in Roman, Democrats in italie]:

	YI	AS.	
lvord, ackenstone, aker, aldwin, S., stnes, illings, aven, rown, J. S., use, E., use, G. M., arbett, arbett, arbett, arbett, arbett, arbett,	Fay, Fish, Fish, Fiecke, Gere, Graham, J. G., Graham, J. S., Gullea, Hanmond, Hayes, Hodges, Husted,		Stoan, smith, spicer, Stephenson, Strahan, Suydam, Taylor, Thisalethwa Webb, Wish, Wish, Williams—5
enedict, errigan, endicy, erek, eith, erris,	Ecclesine, Galvin, Grady, Handilon, Hatthan, Janes, Long ear, Magnard, ding his vote	YS. Mitchell, Moore, Nachtman, Neilson, Piper, Proner, Pardy, Rockeell, W.L. Rooney, Mr. Cowdin	Wemple-37.

Dimond.

In explaining his vote Mr. Cowdin said he voted against ordering the bill to a third reading because he desired to have it amended so as to leave the Dock Department a single department, and not merge it in the Department of Public Works.

In the Senate little husbiess of general interest was transacted except the reading of the Governor's message on the concress against Superintendent Ellis.

Senator Morrissey introduced a bill amending the act to suppress intemperance and regulate the sale of intoxicating inpairs. It provides that the Commissioners of Excise of the City of New-York may grant licenses to persons of good moral character, for a period of not less than aix months and not more than one year, to sell lupners, wines, ales, or beer in quantified less than five gallons at a time upon paying the following incense tess: For ales and beer, \$30; Inquars, wines, ales, and beer, not less than \$25\$ and for places or premises with gardens attached, \$100. Any person who shalt sell or offer for sale, or assist in so doing, any liquors, ales, wines, or bee, without first obtaining a license, shall be gaility of misdeneauer.

PRACTICAL END OF THE SIOUX WAR.

THE INDIANS EXHAUSTED-NO AMMUNITION -- LOUNG-ING AT THE AGENCIES-SPOTTED TAIL'S WORK-

CANTONMENT RENO, Wy. T., April 8 .- The Sloux war seems to languish for the present, and the prespect is favorable for a speedy peace. No hostile demonstration has been made since last December on either side, and from all I am able to ascertain of the indians they are not at all inclined to begin hostilities again this Spring. In fact they must necessarily be well on 11.7 quarent their stock of ammunition, the lack of which alone would used in render them absolutely powerless to continue the war. A large proportion of the hostile Indians are at the Government, and thus become in a measure weened from their state of savage, independence. After a few months of fighting the agency Indians become weary of the struggle, and are willing to accept almost any conditions that permit them to return To the idle life they have become accustomed to, where they can cat and drink without thought of the morrow.

The sentiment of patriotism is not strong in the savage ereast. Notwithstanding the bright examples held up in the school books of King Philip, Tecurasch, and Osceola, most Indians of modern times will seil their tribe for ten pounds of sugar, an old coat, or a striped umbrella. Nearly one hundred Sioux went out with Gen. Crook on his last expedition to act as guides to conduct the whites to the sequestered villages of their people, who, without their aid, might be totally unable to find them. This is not an isplated case. In Gen. Stanley's Yellowstone expedition of 1873 a portion of his force consisted of Missouri River Sioux who enlisted as and received the pay of, United States troops, but served as guides over the unknown country of the Northern Stoux. This practice of arraying savage against savage has its advantages. They conduct our troops to localities we

advantages. They conduct our troops to localities we could not otherwise find. They sometimes bring us in contact with an enemy we could not otherwise meet. In face they serve fin important purpose on the principle of Greek meeting Greek.

But on the other hand their presence is sometimes productive of great mischief. By their impusityeness they at times ruin the best concerted plants It is asso extremely difficult to hold them under control in times of excitement, as they are never subjected to strict military discipline. They are apt to perpetrate outrages for which they cannot be brought to punishment, although the Government is compromised by them. Not long since a number of Sioux chiefs approached a Government station for the purpose of negotiating or giving themselves up. As they approached they were assaulted and slam by a number of our red allies belonging to the Crow tripe. Among the victius was "Sitting Buill" of the South, a very poomlent Soux warrior, who lately signalized himself by the strenuous exertions he made in behalf of the whites to quell an attempted rising of the Indians at Red Cloud agency.

agell an attempted rising of the Indians at Ked Cloud agency.

Spotted Tail, who was sent out more than a month ago to hear overings of peace to Crazy Horse, will probably be heard from before this reaches New-York. Whatever the result of his efforts may be, a more excellent selection could not be made among the Stoux chiefs for a diplomatic mission. He is brave, sagacous, and faithful. He possesses the confidence of both white men and Indians. In intelligence he perhaps surpasses my man of his nation. Those who know him feel that he is eminently qualified to cenduc flay peaceful means the war to a conclusion. He realizes, as every one outsit to realize, that the longer the duration of the struggle the more disastrous it will be to the Sloux, and that they must be subdued even though the conflict be prolonged till it terminate in their destruction. If Spotted Tail accordishes his purpose of causing a peaceful termination of the war, and thus prevents further bloodshed, his name should become as distinguished as that of King Philip, Camodeur, Tecumsch, or Red Jacket, and nade worthy than any of his race who have preceded him, for to the faine of a warrior he adds the attributes of a far-seeing, wise, and patriote Indian statesman.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., April 23 .- Medad T. Morss, merchant, lumberman, and large real estate owner in Sullivan County, has failed and filed a petition for voluntary bankruptcy. His liabilities are \$120,000, was caused mostly by the failure of Jacob Hermance and of the Ellenville Glass Works. Pineus A. Straussman, a heavy Middletown clothier, was thrown into bankruptcy by his creditors, and has offered 40 cents on the dollar. and the reported assets nearly \$100,000. The liability

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. St. Albans, Vt., April 23.—The trial of Edward arro for the murder of Mrs. Alice M. Butier at Highgate, POTCHEREPSIE, N. Y., April 28.—The coroner's jury in the case of the burning of the woman and four children at ithinecliff rendered a verdict of death caused by burning, and add that the fire was started by an incendiary, to the jury unknown.

CONCORD, N. H., April 23 .- C. B. Mahan, agent of the Granite Agricultural Works at Lebanen, N. H., was ar-rested for seiling agricultural implements at Relfast, Me, tak-ing notes and failing to deliver the goods. His operations in New-England are said to be extensive.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 23.—Late last night the steamer Fave, just after leaving her wharf en route to Louis-ville, ran into a skiff containing air men, two of whom, James Conley and Thomas Nash, employes of the Southern Hailroad Company, were drowned. The men were under the influence of liquid at the time.